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Original Poetry.

CO.,

AS YOU CROSS THE STREET. BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

Bertha, as you cross the street, Cross the street with trailing dress, a In your Spring-time loveliness, Tell me, do you sometimes meet, One whose face with sorrow worn,

Yet her face was once as fair, And her life as golden sweet, Roses blossomed at her feet— Bertha, you who see here there, Can you dream it? She is young, If we count by days and years, but the mark of time appears. But the mark of time appears Plainest when the heart is wrong.

HI.
Bertha, do not shrink away
From her touch. Alas, poor child.
Though by sin in truth defiled.
She has wandered quite astray.
Love is pure. Of that she felt,
For her love was so complete.
How could she suspect deceit?
Ah! she loved indeed too well!

IV.

Bertha, geotle, fair, and winning.
As you pass the poor child by.
Do not mark with scoreful eye
Her, more sinned against than sinning.
God, who marks the sparrow's fall,
Knows her struggles and her tears,
And her weary, wasting years,
And His love is over all.

THE HEART'S JUBILEE.

Oh, rose, with the velvet lips, And heart of deep crimson gore, Where the honey-bee daintly sips, And gathers a royal store!

Ape, how in the basety form.

Bend over my humble way,

And fling the sweet odors abroad,

Till the close of the Summer's day!

For my life is embellished with love, And flows to a musical tune, Like the chiming of birds and brooks In the jubilant heart of June!

(For the N. Y. SAYURDAY PRIME DEBTORS FOR LIFE.

BY CAROLINE CHESEBRO'

Young Dr. Doremus went down to Dorchester to starve on his profession, if fate would not be appeased by diligent sacrifice: certainly to remain there and fight out his mortal fight between the mountains and the sea. So he wrote to his fellow-students, whom he left behind him in the region of hospitals and lecture-

left behind him in the region of nospitals and recturerooms, and exceeding gas and glitter.

He said that he must live or die—that there was for
him no intermediate state. He would give himself
fair trial; but he anticipated nothing short of professional success and even, a brilliant career. He had
learned well from books; a brief experience had convinced him that he should lose by no man in his
worldly dealings; he would certainly not suffer from
he will return of his exponsibility shallons. He hadd

deavors which had been made in her daughter's behalf? deavors which had been made in ner unquested and present his card to the pale, and woman, towards whom, whatever his personal incentive might be, had sole purpose was friendly and beneficent.

The lady looked from the card, whose name she

read, to the man who presented it, with some surprise. He did not leave her to wonder. He spoke of her daughter, expressed his wish, and offered her his ser-

The instant he began this explanation, he saw that Mrs. Larrison believed her purpose on that point was not to be shaken. But the expression of her face—so sad, so hopeless, so resolutely hopeless—did not hinder the continuation of his address, until he had explained his conviction that his predecessors had made a vital error in their conclusions as to the nature of Miss Larrison's disease, and consequently in the remedies

times had she been begulled by the same argument.

He understood her smile, and said:

You think, madam, I am young to express an opinion of this sort; and you are weary of hearing this

"Very weary," she answered, with a sigh.
"It would be presumption," he replied, "If I were
not certain that the event would justify my promise."
Then he questioned her, and how could the woman

Then he questioned her, and how could the woman but answer? The young physician's manner and conversation inaensibly wrought a change in her mind. Her hope had departed, and would no more beguile her, she had often said; but it did now return, and was more beautiful and strong, more radiant than ever. Yet, the consent that Dr. Dorenus should attend her daughter and administer in her behalf according to his judgment, was given with reluctance. She had grown calm in resignation she believed: and now, to risk calm in resignation, she believed; and now, to risk this resignation!—still it was for her child.

this resignation!—still it was for her child.

And this physician spoke with so much confidence; he entered with such discretion, with such delicacy, into her feelings, and predicted so boldly of the future, as to symptoms and time, that she had been more than woman, less than mother, not to see that she must trust her child to the direction of his inspiration, and

wait the result.

Once it was her habit to pray God, when such endeavor was attempted in behalf of her child. Now she held herself in silence. "I have besonght the Lord, and he has answered, My grace is sufficient. Even so."

And she would not prescribe to, neither limit, Omniscient Omnipresence, at this juncture.

Dr. Dorenus accordingly commenced his attendance

at the house of Mrs. Larrison, and she prepared herself to follow, through minutest particulars, the young physician's instruction.

The remedies he proposed were simple—all directed with the aim to energise the constitution that retained the bewildered spirit in so bewildered a manner. The the newlidered spirit is no newlidered a manner. The results became at once apparent to the careful eyes that watched for them. The Doctor stood before the mother as a prophet: these results would thus develop; she might watch the unfolding life, as though a germ were growing and would blossom before her eyes. Thus should this sorrowful body of death become transformed into the distance flowers, a worm, and lovely

the germ ast develop—that he body to the formed. And he gave her to her mother.

The recovery—such perhaps it may be called—was pronounced perfect by those who observed the wonder, and Dr. Doremus found his prophecies more than realized when the general deference opened his way to for-

tune and to fame.

Had he not brought death to life? Or at least
schlewed a not less wonderful revelation? Surely,
then, he was competent to treat all intermediate stages

of mortal ill and physical disease! So men and women, argued. The general love of the marvellois was to profit him, as well as the approbation of calmer discernment. Demand upon his time and skill was now incessant. Possibly some persons joined in that applause with malicious intent; and still others with the notion that by no method is quackery so easily disposed of as by lifting it up into the all-exposing eminence of an ill-achieved conspicuity. But the general belief, in this instance, was that Dr. Doremus had proved himself a competent witness and a scientific man, and deserved his popularity.

without reflection; good-humor exhibit the signs, without apprehending the profound eccasion and necessity, of sorrow. The doctor was getting into had ways. Oh, dear, yes! It was most shocking to think of. And such an example! Briefly thus they would despatch the occasion. But have you really considered what this destruction of the confidence others repose in you signified involves associated.

what this destruction of the confidence others repose in you signifies, involves, necessitates?

An extreme, uncommon—surely, therefore, more effectual—illustration of the nature of such wrong was given by Dr. Doremus, in the results of his attendance to on this patient, Amy Larrison.

As the apparent final result of his attendance, he had brought her to a consciousness of the world that placed ther among its responsible once. But from every joy it the world brought her as he turned instinctively to him, who stood as the source and the creator of all joy; for a by him she had come to knowledge of life, and its beauty, and use. Her "state was heavenly." For who could bring to her ear, or for her eye, or to her heart, so long deprived of the blessed and the beautiful, that which should disturb, or disconcert, or terrify to has a heart of the secure on earth as the angels are in heaven. And she learned as angels may; was not taught as children are, by caprice and accident, by rude and harsh, as well as by gentle and bright, experiences.

For months after the awakening, her life moved to the harmonies of life, knowing not that discord was possible. She heard not and saw not its evidences—her eyes being holden. And who of all that lived is allowed the reverence and trust as ahe did Dr. Doremus?

His hand had led her from the region of unconsciousness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ness, even from the valley of shado

For months after the awakening, her life moved to the harmonies of life, knowing not that discord was possible. She heard not and saw not its evidences— her eyes being holden. And who of all that lived should she reverence and trust as she did Dr. Doremnes. His hand had led her from the region of unconscious-ness, even from the valley of shadow, into the Beauti-ful Land; as it had been the Lord himself. To Om-nipotence she could in those days have said so seer than now, as Eve to Adam,
"Thou to me
Art all things under heaven, all places Thou."

I speak to the understanding of the heart. But the doctor was living, in those days, for scien But the doctor was living, in those days, for science. Among his observations were some of the most far-reaching; among his deductions, some of the most profound attained in his generation. Psychological was indebted to him no less than medical science, in the results of that investigation.

It might be with equal interest that a geologist would explore his district, or the botanist strange flors. Yet, not merely as a student could be behold the ex-tent of his work; the love to which Amy unconsciously

Yet, not merely as a student could be behold the extent of his work; the love to which Amy unconsclosely and perpetually testified—as the world, by day and by night, to the glory and the power of the sun—how should be disregard it?

He did not disregard it; no man would find it pead-bile. But he dwelt between the mountains and the sea. Serenely rose the heights, crowned with their perfect evergreen; and there, also, was the untamed flood to rage and ravage, as well as shine and serve!

Dr. Doremus sailed out one day in a pleasure-boat: was surprised by a storm. The boat was wrecked: for him, men found the body on the beach, senseless—but still the breath of life was in Doremus.

Though the scandal that followed his immediate flight from Dorchester came at length to the ear of Amy Larrison, in spite of all precautions by which tenderest care sought to prevent it, grief at his departure has the standard of the sensel of the sensel of the sun foot to-day, neither to-morrow, should she hear his voice, or see his face, or recieve his instruction. In vain the sun now shone, the birds sang, flowers bloomed. She could discern more clearly the white gravestones in the churchyard, and the many mounds. The mysteries of life, as they had unfolded to be sense, were beautiful and blessed; now there was gloom in all uncertainty, and fearful foreboding in place of innocent and glad anticipation.

As time went on, the events of the doctor's flight

gloom in all uncertainty, and fearful foreboding in place of innocent and glad anticipation.

As time went on, the events of the doctor's flight and all preceding it arrayed themselves with more and more distinctness before her perceptions. Wonder then gave place to wrathful unbellef. The tranquil aky became obscured—clouds charged with lightnings gathered. Once how incredible! Even now, how in-explicable and alarming the flash, the thunder, and downfall. lownfall!

ownhall?

Was there need of such passion that the soul of this roman might be purified? Knowledge comes of exercisence, and Wisdom is justified of her children.

Sections, some and everage, befollows covered. The best contracted with the body of the section of the best of the body of the section of the best of

res they originate; that Evernar win or choice, it seeks, or prevents them; that, were it man's choice, it is be written with the composure with which state the written with the composure with which state the seeks of the seek

the vital connections, held them for truths absolute; to
the state of intellect and morals did he come.

Searving his opinions to himself, but basing his soticls upon them, the evidences the man gave were astending. Men yielded to him as a power, and were
seinstand by him as a mystery.

(et, recurring, as sometimes he did, in pauses of rest
then the cares of his profession, and the far-extending
stiles to which he gave himself (urged on by, not amhidon merely, but the sense of mental need), recurring
togast experiences, his thoughts dwelt with most intenst on that first great gain he had achieved as a
thinking, working man, in the case of Amy Larrison, it I
beams more and more important to his apprehension,
a an event of extensive significance. He liked, but the
constraint was not less real than the pleasure, to invesgite, analyse, dissect, the phenomena of which he had

constraint was not less real than the pleasure, to invesgite, analyse, dissect, the phenomena of which he had
hen a student in Dorchester.

The case was often recurring to him in its various
pleases. So frequently indeed that the repetition at
lips. He sat down again, deep in the shadows of the
evergreens. How should he interfere with the pure
delight of childhood, or break on its anticipations?

If there was no time, no space for him, there was, at
least, eternity. Yes! for no lost soul charged him, by
mill, stadious in leisure, earnest and successful in
service, that a thought was in his mind which could
det he distributed that a necessity was on him he could

But he found, he, a man of sound health and firm mute incompetence, with its destruction to the uses and the pleasures of this life.

So he sat there while they gave her welcome. He must be dislodged; that a necessity was on him he could be dislodged; that a necessity was on him he could be dislodged; that a necessity was on him he could be dislodged; that a necessity was on him he could be dislotedged; that a necessity was on him he could be dislotedged; that a necessity was on him he could be dislotedged; that a necessity was on him he could be be dislotedged; that a necessity was on him he could be be dislotedged; the head their increase, which its destruction to the uses and the pleasures of this life.

So he sat there while they gave her welcome. He saw them crown the noble head with oak leaves, glossy green, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, which at first he was inclined as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might crown a hero. He beard their increase, as love might be distincted by the most crown the noble head with oak leaves, glossy and the pleasures of the later and the pleasures of the later and the pleasures of the later and

does any person does that there was in this threat over the remotest shadow of self-righteous.

That it originated in aught but probund humits and a true Caristian valor whose manifestation is to the Creator's glory?

The brewns having for pride's mke betaken himself light when the "purple sails" of his glided barge were into ribbons, and the barge capsized, happily his part of the "congratulations he might have obtained for expert swimming through a tremendous sea, and he himself in another sphere, and found that it may prove likewise a sphere of activity, and in the stadow on the fern bank to recall the days we had one of the congratulations to the might have obtained for expert swimming through a tremendous sea, and the like. The traveller saw all this beauty, deep silence surrounded him—he alighted to rest, the set down on the fern bank to recall the days we had promised.

He sat down on the fern bank to recall the days we had promised. difficult endeavor that remained.

I would your eyes might see the road in all its beau ty, bordered close with banks of fern and moss, and the trailing everlasting; the rows of bushes rising beyond covered mow with blossoms, to be laden in the Autumn with their luncious fruit,—still beyond, close within the shadow of gigantic pines, and the primeval forest, the second growth of hardwood, beech trees, and the like. The traveller saw all this beauty, the deep silence surrounded him—he alighted to rest, and to reflect, as he had promised.

He sat down on the fern bank to recall the days when he and Amy walked this way, and he led her, as a child, in heavenly places.

He sat down on the fern bank to recall the days when he and Amy walked this way, and he led her, as a child, in heavenly places.

ones would not chiefly have prevented.

He too could twine a wreath, unpracticed though his hands were. White flowers in abundance grew here in this shade—just where he sat he could gather his hands full. He did gather the white blossoms, and amused himself with thinking how the wreath should be made worthy to lay upon her head; but these children worked with steadler hands than he who so skilfully and firmly could grasp the surgeon's

liked, but the dared not for a moment to look up. But when he sure, to investore, to investore, to investore, and elements, it was she in-

how could be be driven forth again? For he had en-tered with the power of a lofty recognition.

By-and-by there was assettering among the children.
In a field near by grew quantities of flowers; they
must gather, that they might carry home, a token of
this day. So they ran through the thicket into the
sunny field, and left their teacher alone.

She sat alone on the fern bank, at rest after her
pleasant toil.

Fortune favored us, or perhaps our evil genil; for

He sat down on the fern bank to recall the he and Amy walked this way, and he led her, as a child, in heavenly places.

He recollected that seven years had now passed sine he fled from Dorchester, and that seven years completed a phase of human life. He wondered how he and Amy would regard each other now; and he said, like David, with deeper reverence, "Oh Lord, correct me not in this anger, last thou bring me to nothing."

The same a given of children coming up the read, or in an adjoining field, broke on the silence: ere long he saw their forms.

"We must hurry," he heard them say. "She will get made heaste with the eagerness of children, wearing a man man had heast with the eagerness of children, wearing a man man get weet, his hands trembled, for the haste those of flushed faces, heard their happy voices, and his brow grew weet, his hands trembled, for the haste those focks, but as the hour of 12 came, and we felt in every respect the same, Dora doubled, and I tripled the dose. One o'clock came. We must hurry, he heard them say. "She will saw their forms.

"We must hurry," he heard them say. "She will soon be here"—and they sat down on a bank, and made heaste with the eagerness of children, wearing a man green weet, his hands trembled, for the haste those flushed faces, heard their happy voices, and his brow grew weet, his hands trembled, for the haste those flushed faces, heard their happy voices, and his brow grew weet, his hands trembled, for the haste the continuated catnip, was a plant of the genus Nepeta, and in some conditions of the membranous receptacle of alliment, it might, or might not, in conjunction with the fluids there, form a highly odoriferous and pungent each of alliment, it might, or might not, in conjunction with the fluids there, form a highly odoriferous and pungent each of alliment, it might, or might not, in conjunction with the fluids there, form a highly odoriferous and pungent each of alliment, it might, or might not, in conjunction with the fluids there, form a highly odoriferou

During the delivery of this very satisfactory opinion, Dora looked slyly at me, and when we retired from the dinin groom we amused ourselves over the perilous sit-uation which we might or might not be in, according to the learned Doctor.

Dors, who is always witty, was especially happy on this occasion, and we remained convulsed until laugh-ter seemed the most boundless and exquisite pleasure

in the world. Just then some one tapped at the door for Dora, and I went to excuse her. I remember I did not open the door, but stood with my face close to it, and answered the questioner. A painful sense at length came over me. This person seemed to question me forever. I answered mechanically—in fact I was fast becoming a sphynx—my head expanded to the size of the room, and I thought I was an oracle doomed to respond

hrough all Eternity.

The wicked laugh of Dora, and her soft arms about me, recalled me partially to the fact that I was answer ing imaginary questions; but the phantasy would not leave me, and I implored my friend to spare me from laughing-"Do you not see," I cried, "that I am stone." A terrible fear seized me, lest ahe should not heed my prayer. I continued in the most impressive manner I could command, "Dora, you know that the expansive amand, "Dors, you know that the expansiv powers of stope are very inconsorrance, and it you make me laugh, I shall be cantirred to the four winds."

My words had no effect: she laughed, and instantly I felt would work to the four manner in all directions. Then I heard the explosion of the fragmenta—a myriad of sounds succeeded each other, until I was reduced to a most impalable powder, and caught by the breeze I was wafted away into space.

way into space.

Still was my consciousness preserved, and a circum-folding sense of joy and perfect peace possessed me. Amid this delicious dream, the voice of Dora, which expressed the simple truthfulness, and pure unconaciousness of the interpretation they might have, her sense of
the fact that in him she lived. He said to himself impatiently, and was out of his own mouth condemned:
"It was merely the commonest relation of man and woman that we held towards each other."

"W." That word surprised him as he spoke it. Held
him, when spokes. So held him that he was its prispose. He might modify his admission, but he could
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him, when spokes he shall him that he was its prispose. He might modify his admission, but he could
him, when spokes he shall him that he was its deserved his popularity.

There was, as already intimated, that in the character of the young physician which made easy success a dangerous food to him. He was bold, headstrong, self-reliant, given to self-indulgence, and had been hindered by narrow fortunes all his days. Are such interested to the complaints of unparticularity to light, indeed, but only at the cost of a present dishonored and ruined.

There was, as already intimated, that in the character of the young physician which made easy success a dangerous food to him. He was bold, headstrong, self-reliant, given to self-indulgence, and had been hindered by narrow fortunes all his days. Are such interested and providence of the private in the answer to her prayer: Jestrication or use minded transfixed before if. The diadem of Egypt as sumans made in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise minded transfixed before if. The diadem of Egypt as sumans made in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise made in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise made in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise made in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, but he saw it was possible, and he wise in processes, our here wise in processes a dangerous food to think of it.

"Am I my prother's keeper!" If the voice of the Budded it extromers thim.

In grave earnestsess, urged to show, a with a faltering voice, how audible to her, though low and broken in its sound!

"If, as the children, I may honor you; believing the wise of state, the

There is but one on earth can assure me that God has accepted them."

"Crowning the life you gave!" was her instant answer. With eyes whose amazement was obscured by a light of more exceeding power and brightness, Amy looked at Doremus.

"The life I gave—which neither I nor any evil could destroy, for my Maker defended it. Crowning they life? These hands! this heart! Amy."

"We shall die!" cried Dora. "The poison of the am still live and larged her hands over her instill the still life? These hands! this heart! Amy."

She had covered her face from his sight, and did not heart. A bewildering fear came upon us, and just at this moment a clear, strange voice rang out from the

things! How have you dared to return to the land of the Pharoahs? Verily 'ye have sown the wind, and ye shall reap the whirlwind."

The voice ceased amid a sound like the roar and

crash of arms, and I turned anxiously to my friend.

"Did you hear our sentence?" ahe saked. Her face was horrible to behold, and I crossed the room to ex-HOW DORA AND I SPENT THE FOURTH.

BY HARLS STRYESS CASE.

It promised to be a gloomy day to us; all our friends were out of town, and we had nothing to interest us in the wide city round. So Dora came to me, the even-bush before, and herward me to sweet the Fourth with the before, and herward me to sweet the Fourth with

O, God! we are lost forever! The poison of the asp is withering and blackening my heart!" A terrible sense of the damp, narrow grave came upon us, and struggling in vain for a breath of air, we cried aloud: "God! God help us!"

Dors fell at my feet, and stooping to raise her, I beard strange sounds about us, and stranger beings glided silently by. Were we in the land of spirits?

Never shall I forget that dreadful hour. Hour, did 1

never small longer that dreadful hour. Hour, did I say? It seemed a century, and at that moment, as I looked back to our unfortunate meeting with the Queen, it seemed a visita of eternity.

After a while I breathed more freely, and I gazed at these beings, who ran hither and thither, and felled. these beings, who ran hither and thither, and filled-our room. The scene was still Egyptian, and as these mysterious nurses lifted me to the bed and chafed my limbs, I plainly perceived that they were mummies! Yes, veritable, brown, dry mummies, wrapped in the smouldy lines of four thousand years! They did not territy me in the least; but presently I perceived that they had left Dors on the sofs, and were attending only to me. I felt indignant, but concealing my wrath, I cried out:

"Dear good mummies, don't let my Dora suffer? Go to her—chafe her limbs; she is worse than I am."

thought they went to her only to please me; but thought they went to her only to piease me; our as she turned, after a few minutes and spoke to ma, I concluded that I had been unjust to the munumies, and I carneally begged their pardon. I overwhelmed them with gratitude for their kindness, and as I grew letter, I began to study them more attentively. One, a weman, moved about as methodically and cautiously as though she were walking on eggs, and she never turned her head or her eyes, but she turned her whole talk. She was dressed in somber were, with a straight She was dressed in sombre grey, with a straight cap on her head, and a white kerchief on her neck. She moved always in right lines, and I soor perceived that her course around the room marked regular polygons. "Surely," I said to myself, "she must have been once some great mathematical genius? I longed to ask her, but dared not be so bold Just then she wheeled about from my bed, faced the mantlepiece, and started towards it in a line which was I felt convinced, the shortest distance between the two points. She seized a cup thence, turned her head and body and started towards the door; but when she reached the point exactly opposite the of the bed, she turned again in the same manner as came directly to the point whence she had start. What a perfect isosceles triangle! I exclain blooking at the lines which her course to and from the nantletiese had marked.

stirred the black mixture in the cup, and new for the first time spoke, in a musty, creaky voice:
"How much did thee take?"

Shocked at this mardering of my mother-toand without stopping to answer her question, I ejacu lated in the most respectful language I could com-

"O thou most venerable mummy! do not mind addressing me in English; I shall comprehend you

Exystian just as mall over her ancient features as saw her moving in the manner toward one door. I waited for this kind mum ny to return .- I enquired for her but she came n more. "Most sensitive munmy," I murmured, "have wounded you in that matter of the English, bu I shall never be able to repay your kindness.

Two other mumnies now entered—tall and stern-looking, wearing moustaches. They conversed in low tones in one corner of the room, sent for the hascheesh cup, examined its contents, muttered something about "Cannabis Indica," and then came again to me They poured most dreadful mixtures down my throat rubbed and shook me, fearing I should go to sleep They placed Dora beside me and gradually all the nummies disappeared. Then I think I slept. The next thing I remember, was Dora's merry laugh, as she turned her large eyes towards me, demanding

what all this meant.
"I don't know," I returned, "I am perfectly well

Perfectly. Have we been dreaming?" "Look at our room! These mee icines, bath-tubs, hot flat-irons, and wet blankets mea

Suddenly the thought occurred that we had broken

"Why, Dora," I suggested, "this is certainly the

Fourth of July, -- don't you hear the guns?" Surely," and the sun has not yet set; I thought

whole years had passed."

I looked at my watch—'twas just half past five, an all this terrible scene had occupied only two hours!

We were dressed, and at the place to see the fireworks in due season. The effect of the haschesh was still upon us a little, and the rockets seemed the mos

astonishing and gorgeous things in the universe. We watched them with intense delight, and, but for our friends, I suppose we should have staid on the roof till the last rocket went up. Our friends never suspected that we were not per fectly sane, though during the evening, some one re

marked that Dora was a little more grave than usual.

I want to see her the next day, tearing to find he sick. She was perfectly well, and anxious to take

"But were we not really nursed by mummies?"

"Mummics! you simpleton! My good old Quake friend will never forgive you; you drove her from the room by your ridiculous appellation of 'Most venerable

And those two tall, stern-looking fellows. Were they real ficah and blood?"

"We shall see," said Dora, laughing, "when they send us their bills."

One Ching and Another.

- A quartz gold mine, which yields well, has bee covered in Talladego county, Ala., but is not likely to pay till it has been visited and endorsed by Mr. Greely — Why is a woman living up one pair of stairs like a goddess? Because she is a second Flora.

— A darkey's instructions for putting on a coa were: "Fust de right arm, den de lef, and den gib on

- The Buffolo Charser, in an article called "Gre — The Englate Clarker, in an article cancer of a Real," requests its readers to imagine the philosopher in a night-car, occupying a section in company with a nervous invalid—a tinid old gentleman who dreads the winds of heaven as much a sensitive plant. The "night is chill and damp," for the rain is pour ing. "Conductor," exclaims Mr. Greeley, "open ian ventilator, or I shall die." The Conductor promptl obeys. A current of water-laden air rushes in, pentrating to the very marrow of the sick man. He bear it for a few moments, shivering and shaking like a man. racked by a Maumee ague. "Conductor," at last squeaks, out, "shut the ventilator, or I shall die. Conductor stands at a non plus. Presently, a third party calls out in a gruff voice—"Conductor, open the ow, and kill one of them fellers, and then shut it. and finish off 'tother.'

and mass of other.

The correspondent of the New York Tisses, under date of June 11, writes: "In five more trips it is not improbable that British Columbia will be cleared of its mining population. There cannot be many more than 1,000 miners now in the country. I could mention six on that have decided to clear out within decent price; many, if not all, who have invest would gladly sell at fifty cents on the dollar, on t dly sell at fifty cents on the dollar, on the arture of the last steamer. In short, the cour terested attnit that things look 'very taken, but are very loth to let go the straw they have grasped. I could narrate some very amusing attempts by disappointed speculators to holster up prospects—'gas' has been completely exhausted. There is but one remedy

- The Cropon for July, thinks that Mr. Everett's pronounces his most ambitious works of the least of the l ces his most ambitions works of the former class

- "Lord!" said Mrs. Partington, "what monstern nese cotton-planters must be. I am told some on 'em have as many as a hundred hands."

— Mrs. Partington says that Louis Napoleon has accorded beyond her most sanguinary expectations.

- The Das Moines Gisses says:

A returned Fike's Peak wagon passed our office a few days since, with these word's realety daubed on the cover: "Fisile—ask no questions." That told the whole story, as well as it could be told in half an hour, and saved the time of the travellers, who felt that they had already wasted too much.

Antices. Specia

OMFORT. RNS!!! ICE URMB!!!! ICE URNS!! "COFFEE OR TEA URNS Which can also nitable for the most stylish di

WM. S. MURRAY, set (between Broadway and Nassau street), New York. & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. OFFICE 505 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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(bickering & Sons have been awarded thirty-five prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past hirty-five years. A'so for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR

MELODIONS AND HARMONIUMS or lariors, Churches, Vestries, and Lodges. At Wholesale and Retail. PIANOS TO LET.

FORT WILLIAM BENRY HOTEL, LAKE GEORGE the reception of Guests on THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE.

DANIEL GALE, PROPRIETOE, CALDWELL, N. Y.
e steamer MINNEHAHA, CAPTAIN GALE, will conake Champlain, and Railroad to Saratoga, on the first day

OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS .- The European mails, by the steamship VANDERBILT, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Postoffice, to-day, July 16, at 10 1-2

The N. Y. Saturday Press.

HENRY CLAPP. Jr., Editor

NEW YORK, JULY 16, 1859.

CORRECTION The Powerful story in the last number of THE SAT

URDAY PRESS, entitled "THE LAPSE OF A HUNDRED YEARS," was written by Mr. John W. Watson, and not, as announced, by Mr. Henry C. Watson.

OUR WEEKLY BOOK LIST. The attention of all persons interested in literature a respectfully called to The Saturday Press Weekly Book Last, which gives a more complete catalogue of New Books, and Books in Press, than can be found in an

CORRESPONDENCE

other quarter.

The only apology we can make to the author of th ollowing note, is that it is the only production of his that we have seen which seemed to us worthy of a place in THE SATURDAY PRESS

Towanda (Pa.) July 13th 1859

Gentlemen:
Not finding anything of myour columns, I begt to remit the price of the null've had, and assure you that I don't consider worth a dann.

SPIRITUALISM. We continue to republish Judge Edmonds Lette in Spiritualism, not because of their ability, but b

series is completed, we propose to take up the Judge's points in detail, and prove that no greater delusion ever took possession of the human mind than this idea that direct communication has been established between this world and the world of departed spirits.

HARHEERH

In another column will be found a highly inte description of two young ladies' experience of Hashes written for THE SATURDAY PRIMS by Mrs. Marie Stev

DESTORS FOR LIFE

On our first page will be found an original story, under the above title, by Miss Caroline Chesebro', to which we cannot invite too particular attention. It is marked by that delicacy of fancy, purity of sentiment, and power of expression which characterize all the writings of the author, who, in her chosen department of literature, has, in our opinion, no superior either in this country or in England.

We desire to place upon record our deliberate opin-ion that the worse than demoniac war now raging in Europe will not result, directly or indirectly, in giving liberty to Italy.

extend his own dos

which he has not deliberately and wantonly violated.

In fact, he is known as the Great Prince-Perjurer of

his own subjects with it; and nothing is more certain than that his special plea that they are not yet prepared for it, will be u

perenting the people of Italy.

The opinion we here express is the whole Republican party in Europe.

PURITANISM IN NEW YORK.

We learn from yesterday's Tribuse, that the Rev. J.
L. Hatch, of Brooklyn, was excommunicated from Dr.
Cheever's "Church of the Puritans," on Tuesday
evening last, for denying that there is any Divine authority for Sabbatically observing the first day of the heard, but this was not allowed

heard, but this was not allowed.

The last we heard, before this, of the "Church of the Puritans," was that a lady was travelling through Great Britain, begging subscriptions for it, on the ground that it had become impoverished by the devotion of its pastor to the cause of freedom.

Now, if the above incident is a fair illustration of what the "Church of the Puritans" means by freedom. And the strength of the pastor to the collect at come in the same of the pastor to the collect at come in the same of the pastor to the pastor t

what the "Church of the Puritans" means by free-dom, we advise it to enlist at once in the cause of slavery. The chirch which excommunicates a mem-ber without giving him a fair hearing, may be very much devoted to Puritanism, but it certainly cares nothing about freedom. And of the two, we certainly

We are well aware that Dr. Cheever, amo sware that he never took the subject up until it be-cume the watchword of a great party, and that then

THE SICKLES-DENOUTHERS Herald, Times, and Tri-bune" has The "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage and
"Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage to be "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage to be "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage to the "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage at a succeeding set as "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage set as "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage set as "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage set as "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage set as "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage set as "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage set as "Heraid, Times, and Tri-buns" succeed in templage set.

comparatively few, and but for the impertinent in vention of friends, they would, doubtless, be m

Love is too boly a thing to be tampered with by has shown itself to be incompetent to act in the ma at all. It might as well undertake to regulate frie

yet to learn is the value of individual freedom. Mills one of the most learned and profound pol economists in the world—and one of the most or vative, also-has just written a treatise on the subjewith the simple title, "Os Lassery," in which espouses the rights of the individual with so mu power, and defines their limits with so much clearnes, that some of the more bigoted of the English critical almost call him a libertine for it. If we were in almost call him a libertine for it. If we were in an place, we would accept the word libertine and this ennoble it into signifying a lover of absolute liberty. It is somewhat late in the day to put a man down with an epithet. The dodge is too old. Time was what you had but to fix the name "Infidel" on a man and

his reputation was gone. But that time has past, and with it a great deal of bigotry and nonsense. But about this question of liberty. Every man be-lieves that & can be entrusted with it, but scarcely any one believes that his neighbor can be entrusted with it.
To himself, it is as harmless as cotton; to his neighbor

To himself, it is as harmless as cotton; to his neighbor, it is as dangerous as powder; hence, sconer than have his neighbor free, he will go manacled himself. This is about the upshot of civilised wisdom.

And mankind has been blundering on in this way for over three thousand years, enacting laws for the restriction of individual liberty,—the only effect of restriction of individual liberty,—the only effect of

This is especially true in respect to the relation of the sexes; for as a direct, logical consequence of our laws in this matter, all civilisation teems with an t and variety of saxual crimes which may well the most rampant and prurient statistician. If puzzle the most rampant and prurient statistician.
any man has invented a system by which worse rest ny mani an invented a system of which worst results ould be procured, he deserves, at least, the credit of eing the greatest inventor of his age. And yet when it is proposed to modify our laws and

And yet when it is proposed to modify our saws and customs in this respect—to modify them, at least, so far as to put woman on the same basis with man, if not so far as to allow men and women who hate each other to separate, instead of being compelled to live together like cats and dogs—the cry is raised at once that any such change would result in the utmost li-

As if, now, owing to the wisdom of our laws, lices As if, now, owing to the wisdom of our laws, lices-tiousness were a thing almost unheard of! And as it too, it were not notorious that in those States of the Union where there is, for instance, comparative free dom of divorce, nearly all the applications for divorce come from other States, where it is next to impossible it

If one thing is more clearly established than anot in this matter, it is that if our laws were so far mod-No one who has watched the infamous career of Louis Napoleon can suppose, for one moment, that the cause of liberty has a single attraction for him.

His only object in going to war with Austria is to gress of science and of art—in the progress of eser-thing, in fact, except of society. That, it is assumed, is already perfect. After us, the flood. Accordingly, any proposition to amend our social laws is r like a proposition to amend the universe. It is just to say, however, that the world is

riser; for within the last few years a society for the promotion of Social Science has been formed it Engpromotion of count occurs on a second of the land, composed of the first scholars, statemens, jed di-vince of the land; while the same subject is now at-tracting the attention of some of the leading-minds than in any country in the world.

ernment of all social relati and when discovered, to p write, the script constant of the grown as the perfect chaos, that at this very moment—the tieth year of the nineteenth century—million of m in the most civilised parts of the globe, sengages

THE BARRATH

It is this class of men who are now at work in this It is this class of men who are now at work in this rules?

city, endeavoring to enforce their Sabbatarian views on our refractory citizens by the strong arm of the law of course they will fail. But, meantime, they will do a world of mischief, for they, will do more for the spread of practical skepticism and infidelity, than could possibly be done in any other way—more especially, as we all know that these rigid Sabbatarians, so far from being men remarkable for their purity and goodness of life, are men like the Pharizees of old, for the this indeed, was made sufficiently evident on the occurrence of the process goodness of life, are men like the Pharisees of old, alightly mistakes both his functions and his powers: Nay, they are worse than the Pharisees of old, for the latter, with all their hypocrisy and cruelty, did not dare, as the former do, to enforce their Sabbatarian views in the name of Christ, who, from the first, repudiated them, and trampled them under foot.

It is high time that these modern Pharisees were Making the above allowances, the P. G. is just the

Their attempts to dismalise the world should at once be hooted down. Their doctrine that the Sabbath ments are very goo ahould be a day of penance, instead of a day of enjoyment,—a doctrine opposed to the whole spirit of Christianity,—should be denounced as the worst form of hereey. Their ridiculous pretensions to sanctity and godliness should be laughed to scorn; should be treated not only without rewest, but with constant Howell. Hercules ed not only without respect, but with contreated not on and marked disc

and marked disrespect.

To be sure, these Sabbatarians are human like the rest of us, but their doctrines, and their lives are inhuman. And, more than that, their God is inhuman. Instead of worshipping "Our Father who is in Heaven," they worship a stupid and revengeful despot, and their countries of the countri

It is time, then, that their days were numbered. Human nature can't stand them much longer. Moreover, all the tendencies of the times are against them. Every humane word spoken, in these days of free thought and speech, falls on their ears like a thunder bolt. Every plan for increasing the happiness of the people, falls them with consternation. Their deaire is that the whole earth should be a vale of tears. Their religion requires that it should be a vale of tears. religion requires that it should be. Especially on Sun-day, when, if it were in their power, they would stop the birds from singing, and the flowers from yielding

the fountain on the Common from playing on Sunday.

And here they would prevent them from playing on that day in Central Park.

that day in Central Park.

In fact, Central Park itself is a nuisance to them, for it is even now a favorite Sunday resort. Last Sunday, there were three or four thousand people there. Hence, if they could, the Sabbatarians would put a stop to the works at once. But they can't. The good sense of the people is too strong for them. Who knows but it will yet humanise them, by relieving them of the horrible nightmare under which they are suffering and which they are suffering at the suffering and which they are suffering and which are suffering and which they are suffering and which they are s ing them of the horrible nightmare under which they are suffering, and which they are laboring so hard to diffuse? We believe that it will, and that the hon-ester portion of them will acon give up their melan-choly theories, and become decent and cheerful citi-

we trust that the people will go to Central Park in larger and larger numbers every Sabbath; and doubtless they will do so. No city like New York can long be subjected to the wizard spell of religious bigotry; and as for religious bigotry united, as is now the case among us, with political corruption (not an the case among us, with political corruption (not an unnatural alliance, by the way), a people like ours can no more tolerate it for any length of time than they can tolerate the plague—which, in our opinion, is by far the more harmless pestilence of the two.

NO DRAMATIC FEITHLETON.

A correspondent suggested, some time since, that Pussessum—our virtuous and valiant Dramatic Critic— be "suppressed." Now the task of suppressing so much virtue and valor, in this hot weather, struck us as being rather too formidable, and we accordingly invited our correspondent to come down to the office and do his own suppressing. But, strange to say, Prascous has, meanwhile, gone and suppressed himself, without anybody help. What has become of him, it is impossible for us to say. We have written to all the "Anna Marias" we could think of, to get the latest news of him, but thus far without the least result. The rumor that he went up in a fire-balloon from the Falace Garden, the other night, and didn't come back again, is probably apocryphal. But however this may be, he has gone to parts unknown, and it is not likely that he will turn up (or come down) again till the closs of the season.

dy that he will the close of the season. Item will, great waiting and gnashing of teeth ong our readers (always saving the amiable correspondent aforemald), as also in the theatrical world, as also in the theatrical world,

among our reasers (always saving the anniable correspondent aforemed), as also in the theastrical world, which threatens, unless Passours returns at once to his post, to come to a dramatic and untimely end—which, on the whole, wouldn't be a bad idea.

A man who goes to the theatre in such weather as this must be a very hopeless character, or at any rate, not one likely to reform and "fee from the wrath to come" from any of the incendiary motives usually presented to such people.

The only comfortable place to go to during the heated term is the "Patacs (Barses "—so-called, we presume, because there is no Palace there, and no Garden. But what of that? Surely no American hankers after Palaces (see "Heate, Swet Heate" thick our folks are so fond of singing—when they are circuit), and as for Gardens, your true metropolitan thinks nothing of them except as places which farmish him with his purennial supply of vegetables, wherewith to pelt his

the P. G. abounds in cosy seats (only they have no backs to them), in chasp toworks, in paper indicons, in all kinds of good-matured people, and in Mr. Thomas Baker—and a man or woman who can't find enough enjoyment in them, on a hot Summerfevening, must

shorn of their influence. Their sepulchral spell has been on the people long enough. It is not good for a man to have anything to do with them beyond making such little effort as is necessary to suppress them.

Their attempts to dismalise the world should at once be bedied them. Their attempts to dismalise the world should at once be bedied them. the auditors; the fireworks might be a shade more brilliant and varied; but, on the whole, the appoint-ments are very good, and, which is quite remarkable,

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Mr. Cobb is doing a good work. Not Sylvanus, but Howell. Hercules Howell, he ought to be called; for in undertaking to clean out the Customhouses of in uncertainty to clean out the Customorouse the country, he is doing a greater work than that of cleaning the Augean stables. How he has the courage to face so much filth, and go resolutely to work removing it, it is difficult, in these fasticlious times, to understand. And yet a man who has been a politician so long as Mr. Cobb, must have got pretty well used to filth by this time; though it is no small com anything else. Well, as we said, he is doing a goo work. A good work for the public morals and fo

public treasury.

And we are giad to learn that, despite the howling of the great removed and their friends, he means to persevere till every public office under his supervision is purified. The next establishment to be taken in and in this city is, we understand, the Public in Broad street, which, it is not improbable, will be abolished altogether, and the business now transacted in them at enormous expense and is the public, be entrusted to private enterprise

The Two Pares. Being Lectures on Art and its Appli-cation to Decoration and Manufacture. By John Ruskin, M.A., author of "Modern Painters." With two Steel Plates and twelve Woodcuts. 1 vol. 12mo. New York: John Wiley. 1850.

We cannot be too thankful to Mr. Ruskin for the earnest sincerity with which he writes upon Art, for the scorn and contempt which he has for the dilettanti, and for the appreciative love he has of excellence and s work. He is dogmatic, egotist sometimes notional, but hever time-serving, never a toady; always loving and seeking the truth. With him, Art is a vocation fit for men created in God's im-age; and, as all true men are, he is justly indiguant with the money-changers who would usurp its temples

of their having been delivered before bodies of men en-gaged in the practical application of Art to industry— before manufacturers, designers, architects, etc.; and we are gratified to find that, in his enthusianm for his manity. With him, Art is noble as artists hemselves and reverence God. From this series of actures it would seem that while the dilettanti and the mateurs scoff at a man with an ideal so high that they amateurs scoff at a man with an ideal so high that they cannot understand it, the common people hear him gladly. And no wonder that the self-complacent patrons of Art, with their retainers, turn from a man who says: "I have had but one steady aim in all that I "have ever tried to teach, namely—to declare that "whatever was great in human Art was the expression of man's delight in God's work." And again, "All that gorgeousness of the middle ages, beautiful as it sounds in description, noble as in many respects it was in reality, had, nevertheless, for foundation and "for end, nothing but the pride of life—the pride of "the so-called superior classes: a pride which support-"for end, nothing but the pride of life—the pride of "the so-called superior classes: a pride which support-"ed itself by violence and robbery, and led, in the and, to the destruction both of the Arts themselves and "the States in which they flourished."—"And there is profound justice in this; for in proportion to the no bleness of the power is the guilt of its use for pur opens of the power is the guilt of its use for pur-poses vain or vile; and hitherto the greater the Art 'the more surely has it been used, and used solely, for the decoration of pride, or the provoking of sensu-ality. Whether religious or profane pride—chapel 'or banqueting-room—is no matter.''

It is particularly as an architectural critic that the

It is particularly as an architectural critic that the busiders have ridiculed Mr. Ruskin. He would have architects reverent and loving to their fellows, and with the self-respect that comes from the consciousness of an elevated honesty. He would have their works show these qualities so fully that it would not be of the old cathedrals only, that he could say: "But this they "have of distinct and indisputable glory, that their mighty walls were never raised, and never shall be, "but by men who love and aid each other in their weakness; that all their interlacing strength of "vaulted stone has its foundation upon the stronger arches of manly fellowship, and all their changing grace of depressed or lifted pinnacle owes its cadence and completeness to sweeter symmetries of human "grace of depressed or lifted pinnacle owes its caden "and completeness to sweeter symmetries of hum "soul." Consider the tawdriness of style, want

However, in the absence of both Garden and Palace, tect was incompetent and knew it; that he had not what he knew he could not do well; that he had no love for the well-being and no respect for the judgment of the men who were to use his building; and we can then see the value of their criticisms upon a man like Ruskin.

this work, the concluding chapter of the same of the property of the part of t the sun is low. The whole is hung in gir nearly level at all times. When exposed to the sun's rays, the slight vibrations are shown by widening the mark in the hemisphere; a circular protractor is then applied, and measurements taken of the lowest and highest points caused by the swinging of the instru-ment; these, divided by two, give the mean or true measurement required. The Helypsometer has been used with success on the steamers Nashville, Marsim, Columbia, Vanderbill, and the Russian frigate, General

> Mr. T. D. Stetson went into a full exthe merits of this and other instruments, illustrating very clearly on the blackboard the advantage of the

added some very interesting remarks upon the impor-tance of instruments of this class, and incidentally al-luded to the examination of those made for the use of the late Dr. Kane in his Arctic voyages. In high lati-tudes, emergencies might occur where the Helyps-ometer would be of great service. His conclusion was, that it is a decided advance on any instrum

he character yet divised. The Chairman said the importance of nautical instruments would be appreciated when he stated the act that at about the time the Pilgrim Fathers came fact that at about the time the Fligrim Fathers came to this country, the dangers of navigation were so great that the cost of insurance of a vessel and cargo for the short voyage from Hamburg to Lisbon was 61 per cent. of the whole value, the chances for a total loss being slightly greater than a safe transit. In conversation with the late Professor Olmstead, of Yale versation with the late Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, upon nautical subjects, he remarked he had long indulged the hope that electro-magnetism and photography would yet become important aids to the havigator. The instrument under examination had proved that the Professor was looking in the right di-rection for valuable improvements in an art on which immense interests are always pending.

immense interests are always pending.

Enlarging Photographs.

Dr. Vandeweyde illustrated the process of enlarging photographs, on the principle of the conjugate foci, by a somewhat improved apparatus. The original negative and the enlarged photograph were exhibited side by side, and the fine handling of the subject drew forth very general approval

Latent Light, or Moser's Images.

Intent Light, or Moser's Images.

Dr. Vanderweyde read a paper on this subject which had attracted considerable attention at a previous meeting. His remarks were illustrated with the results of several experiments. In order to make the cases as marked as possible, he selected first an engraving two hundred years old, and placed it in connection with sensitive paper. He selected a new engraving, and the week on this paper, with a preservation of subphate. also wrote on plain paper with a preparation of sulphate of quinine; each of these were placed in a like connec of quinine; each of the tion with sensitive paper, all were subject to pressure and kept in this state up to the time of his speaking and kept in this state up to the time of his speaking, when they were opened and presented to the andience for inspection. The result was, no impression had been made by the very old engraving, while the quinine writing and modern print were distinctly visible on the itive paper. His conclusion was, that in the case other the sulphate of quinine seemed to have absorbed light and expended it on the paper. Mr. C. A. Seclys expressed a belief that the quinine experiment must apreased a belief that the quantum also be regarded as a case of chemical at

The Blood-Discs seen in the Eye. Dr. Vanderweyde having expressed do correctness of the statements made at the last meeting, in regard to seeing the blood-diacs in the eye, and also endeavored to account for the appearances by the pres-ence of fine dust and floating fibres upon the outside of the eyeball, Dr. Reuben took the floor, and with great earness, passed rapidly through the series of observa-ons which mainly convinced him that the eye could tions which mainly convinced him that the eye could see movements of the blood-discs within itself. In 1857, while experimenting with various colored media, in order to discover their effect in transmitting colors of natural bodies, he observed, while looking at the aky, through a very deeper bue glass (probably colored by oxide of cobalt), apparently in the space just be-yond the glass, a movement of minute points. The movements were momentarily repeated or the late. movements were momentarily repeated, or in jeta.

The points sometimes had head-like bodies, and commonly left after them short lines of a lustrous character. The jets were invariably sensibly synchronous with the pulsations of the head of the pulsations of the left was a sensibly synchronous. with the pulsations of the heart. The movements appeared and disappeared over the whole field at once. Having had considerable experience in observing spectra resulting from occular or cerebral disease, he was confident none of the phenomena now noticed belonged to that class. He afterwards observed similar points without the blue glass, although not so plainly when looking towards the sky or clouds. The Doctor explained the effect of the war found light of day, but his explanations were so interfused light of day, but his explanations were so interfused light of day, but his explanations were so interfused light of the position by the second light of the position light of the position by the second light of the position by the second light of the position light of the position by the second light light of the position by the second light li

his last statement. New Nomenclature for Imponderable Mr. Nomenolature for Imponderables.

Mr. S. D. Tillman read a paper, in which he proposed a series of new terms, to designate ether and its attendant phenomena. It was generally conceded now that light was not matter but a force having for its medium of action an all-pervading, subtle, elastic fluid, so attenuated as to have no appreciable weight, known only by the single word ether. The same term is, however, very common in chemistry; a vast number of substances being related to ether and ethyl. It is important that two substances differing so radically, should not bear the same name. To banish the word

from Chemistry is impossible; the only hope, re, is in the other direction. The new name therefore, is in the other direction. The new name should bear resemblance to the old one, and be of one syllable, so as to form compound words. These conditions are fulfilled by dropping the last syllable of ether and restoring the dipthong of its Greek derivative or using we instead, so £th or Eeth, would denote the through-piercing fluid. Light, heat, and actinism, however, being produced by vibrations of £th, it is proposed to call them severally £thight, £thiss, £thiss. Other phenomena of £th which the speaker illustrated by the action of air, were to be designated by profine to the root; and for reasons given, he proposed to call the each wind or electric current—Coversia, and when such current was circular, forming vortices, to call it the each wand or excluse, forming vortices, to call it Vorteth; the peculiar power which the vorteeth exhib-its when it surrounds the earth or a bar of soft bron

its when it surrounds the earth or a bar of soft tron called magnetism, should, on account of its polarity, be termed Polarith. The condensed electricity of the Leyden jar Condest, and its opposite in the rarified state Rareth. The positive and negative condition of electricity might well be designated by the last two words. It is evident the series of new names might be carried much farther. Enough is now given to show that an attempt is made in the right direction to simplify and classify names, so as to give the student a clearer view of the forces and which be daily moves. No real advance has been made in any department of Science where the names are more difficult to remember than the nature of the substances they represent. We are on the eve of a great reform in Nomenclatures. This paper of which we have given only the main points was paper of which we have given only the main points was

Photographs in Colors.

Photographs in Colors.

Mr. Seeley read a paper on photographs in colors illustrating the subject by a print of a pure spectrum red color, of which the coloring matter was gold. He suggested that gold might exist in allotropic conditions, and further stated that a yellow negative would produce a red photograph on ordinary sensitive paper. The paper also showed the possibility of solving the problem of photography in natural colors.

Mr. John Johnson explained and illustrated on the blackboard-a, new focusing apparatus, which obviates the necessity of using a black cloth in the operation of adjusting the focus for a picture.

adjusting the focus for a picture.

After some discussion of minor improvements, in which Messrs. Hull, Campbell, and others joined, the meeting adjourned to the second Monday in August.

Lobe-Matters.

- It will interest, though it will scarcely surprise, our readers to learn that Daniel E. Sickles and his wife our readers to learn that Daniel E. Sacates and his wise have harmonized their little difficulty—If a difficulty ever existed between them—and are again enjoying each other's refined and elevating society. Mr. and Mrs. Sickles have, we are informed, been residing for some time past in the Bloomingdale district, and a few evenings since, Mr. Sickles was observed taking Mrs. Sickles ut in his boat for a sail on the beautiful waters of the Hudson. Yesterday we learned from a source likely to be well informed, that Mr. Sickles has notified his more intimate friends that he and Mrs. Sickles have been

Perhaps the Christian influence of the clergyman who manifested such a deep interest in Daniel's welfare during his incarceration in Washington, and his trial for the murder of Philip Barton Key, has kindled in his breast the spirit of charity. Or the music of the young juryman's violin may have reawakened those earlier sentiments of affection which had been temporally nearly the best the summond "dishponering of his varier semiments or ancetion which had been temporarily paralyzed by the supposed "dishonoring of his bed." The only regret that the public will have is that his vengeance proved so fatal, and that Mr. Key is not alive to witness Mr. Sickle's restoration to sanity, and his full condonation of his wife's "indiscretions." She confessed all and her hundred its manner of the state of ed all, and her husband, it appears, has forgiven all .- N. Y. Sun, July 11.

getting rid of the marriage-relation without the trouble of a divorce.

We are credibly informed from various sources, any it has a first the Mr. Y. Trobus of the 12th instant, that the Hon Daniel E. Sickles has become entirely recorded with his wife, and is now living with her in marrial relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. We are also assured that in taking this remarking relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. We are also assured that in taking this remarking the result of some hours. A lady enquired between the process of the death of the some marriage relations and political friends who devotedly adhered to him during his recent imprised to gentleman passenger the cause of the delay; he reading at the house of a friend on the Recominghale Read, about half a nulle from the former house of Mr. Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. Sickles was reading at the house of a friend on the Recominghale Read, about half a nulle from the former house of Mr. Sickles was reading at the house of a friend on the Recominghale Read, about half a nulle from the former house of Mr. Sickles was reading at the house of a friend on the Recominghale Read, about half a nulle from the former house of Mr. Sickles was reading at the house of a friend on the Recominghale Read, about half a nulle from the former house of Mr. Sickles was reading at the house of a friend on the Recominghale Read, about half a nulle from the former house of Mr. Sickles was reading at the house of a friend on the Recominghale Read, about half a nulle from the former house of Mr. Sickles was reading at the house of a friend on the Recominghale Read, about half a nulle from the former house of Mr. Sickles was reading at the house of a friend on the Recominghale Read, about half a nulle from the former house of Mr. Sickles was reading at the house of a friend on the friend who has been the

learned. What does c-h-a-i-c spell ?" "I don't know, marm." "Why, you ignorant critter, what do you always sit on?" "Oh, marm, I don't like tu tell." "What on earth is the matter with the gal-tell, what is it?" "I den't like tu tell.—it was Bill Cross's knee, but he never kissed me but twice !"

but he never kimed me but twice!"

— On Thursday evening, June 23, at about 8 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Jones, a wealthy and highly respectable citizen of Windsor, Canada West, found Mr. R. M. Bogardus, the guitarist, of Chatham, formerly of Geneva, New York, in Improper relations with Mrs. Jones, and gave him on the instant, a severe threshing, instead of killing him. Mr. Jones was arrested and held to appear at the next assises. The Canadian papers say that he "has the sympathy of the citizens in that community," while indeed, "the guilty parties are very generally censured."

— A case is now pending in the Court of Common

On Thursday evening, June 23, at about 8 o'clock, Mr. Jacob Jones, a wealthy and highly respectable citizen of Windoor, Canada West, found Mr. R. M. H. Barting and strange ideas, which made its drive against the control of common for the property of the control of killing him. Mr. Jones was arrested and held to appear at the next sasies. The Canadian papers are in the the control of killing him. Mr. Jones was arrested and held to appear at the next sasies. The Canadian papers are than the sympathy of the citizens in that community, "while indeed, "the guilty parties are very community," while indeed, in the court of Common Pleas of this city, says the Clacinsosi These, which are as such, and as such were visited by relatives from the court of the cruel phases of society. The circumstances are these: About twenty years ago a young and any own an arrived in this city from the East. The husband was a mechanic, and being industrious, and the wife economical, they managed to be a several collidore, and lived apparently as happly to cure for themselves a comfortable home. They had several didition, and its welf and daughter will be compared to have been fully posted and had hever been married to the woman he had lived with for most twenty years, and the daughter must for under the imputation of being illegitimate. The new wife, who appeared to have been fully posted and knew what she must do, at once claimed possession of the property. They claim legal marriage and legitimate birth. The defence demands the procession of the property. They claim legal marriage and legitimate birth. The defence demands the procession of the property. They claim legal marriage and legitimate birth. The defence demands the procession of the property. They claim legal marriage and legitimate birth. The defence demands the and legitimate birth. The defence demands the proofs of marriage, insisting in this, as in a case of bigamy, that documentary evidence must be produced. It accems that the plaintiffs are unable to present a certificate of marriage, but can bring proof in evidence. If the Court will take the latter as sufficient, the wronged wife and daughter will be reinstated to their former home, and the husband, whose course, under all circumstances, is extremely cruel, be liable to indictment for biggins. It is a sufficient to the court will be reinstated to their former home, and the husband, whose course, under all circumstances, is extremely cruel, be liable to indictment for biggins.

— A waggish chap, whose vixen wife, by drowning lost her precious life, called out his neighbors, and told them that his spouse was drowned—and could not be found. He knew, he said, the very nook, where she had tumbled in the brook; and he had dragged she had tumbled in the brook; and he had dragged along the shore, above the place, a mile or more.

"Above the place?" the people cried. "Why, what d'ye mean?" The man replied, "Of course you don't suppose I'd go and waste the time to look below! I 've known the woman quite a spell, and learned her whimsies passing well—alive or dead, she'd go, I vow, against the current, anyhow!"

I do hereby acknow I do hereby acknow I do hereby acknown the current, anyhow!"

against the current, anyhow!"

— The Troy Why says that the wife of a prominent merchant (a Spiritualist) of that city has been compelled to take able legal counsel as to what course she shall pursue, her husband having modestly requested her to abstain from his bed and board because of incongeniality, or lack of "spiritual affinity." Counsel has advised her to keep quiet and let her husband take the initiatory. The young members of the family are divided in the matter—one daughter taking the side of the mother, and the other that of the father.

— The editor of the Troy Budes says a husband of

ing. One-half of his foot was also white as snow an hour and a half."

Literary Notes.

day, by Brown, Taggard & Chase, Roston.

— The London Chiic claims to have proved that the play "The House, or the Home?" which Mr. Tom Taylor, author of the "American Cousin," says was written by him, "is not Mr. Tom Taylor's piece at all," but "a translation of a piece by M. Octave Feuillet, and nothing more." Other authors than Mr. Taylor have been suspected of "white lies," in publishing, as original, translations from the French.

A letter from Command.

of horse you choose, what men be mounted; a fe honest men are better than numbers. I had rath have a plaine russett-coated captaine, that knows what hee fights for, and loves what hee knows, then that which you call a gentleman and is nothing else." From the same collection, the two following receipts

old for £43 ls. : sold for £43 is.:

April 26, 1669

Rec⁴ then of Samuel Simmons five pounds being the to be paid second five pounds mentioned in the Covenant. I

I do hereby acknowledge to have received of Samuel Symonds Cittisen and Staconer of London, the sum of eight pounds which is in full payment for all my right, title, or interest, which I have, or ever had in the coppy of a Poem entitled Paradise Lost, in Twelve Bookes in 8vo. By John Milton, Gent: my late husband. Witness my hand this 21st day of December, 1680.

ELIZABETH MILTON.

WILLIAM YAFF,
The British Museum nurchased from the collection.

The British Museum purchased from the collection among other manuscripts, one described as follows, for which it paid £115:

She contested at, and we have published but a few of the father.

The Providence Journal remarks: We have not kept the account, and we have published but a few of the cases, yet we think it would be made to say that since the accultated of Sickles by the jury, and the ovarion by which that acquittal was followed, these have been twenty cases of similar assantiation. Some of these have been provoked by an outrageous seame of of these have been provoked by an outrageous seame of of wrong, others appear to have been the pretext for getting rid of the marriage-relation without the trouble of a divorce.

We are credibly informed from various sources,

We are credibly informed from various sources,

We are credibly informed from various sources,

A German was married at Wheeling, Va, last

The following is from the London Ordic of Jane

Adventurements about the mother, surface and subgrate taking the side of the mother, and although the side of the mother, that the side of the father.

The editor of the Troy Budget says a husband of a lady of the first respectability in that city, in a fit of leaders, but that city, in a fit of leaders, but that acquitted to his bretter Joseph, but the signature form away, endors by Lord Nelson, 'found on the agantance of a work of the first respectability in that city, in a fit of leaders, but hat city in that city, in a fit of leaders, but hat city in that city, in a fit of leaders, but hat city in that city, in a fit of leaves the accust of the signature form away, endors by Lord Nelson, 'found on the agantance torm away, endors by Lord Nelson, 'found on the agantance torm away, endors by Lord Nelson, 'found on the agantance torm away, endors by Lord Nelson, 'found on the case, the signature form away, endors by Lord Nelson, 'found on the signature form away, endors by Lord Nelson, 'found on the agantance torm away, endors by Lord Nelson, 'found on the case of which they strain the case, the signature form away, endors the provide of the maring of the first respectation of the pro

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Communiary. Edited for the Syndies of the Univentity Prus, by the Kev. Hubert Ashton Reiden,
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in Columbia College. 12mo, pp. 315. New York:
Harper & Brothers.

dings of the Pennsylvania Meeting of Pro-sive Friends, Held at Longwood, Chester County, Pamphlet, pp. 72. New York: Oliver John-1850

e Scalpel: an Entirely Original Quarterly Exposition of the Laws of Health and Abuses of Medicine and Domestic Life. Vol. XI., No. 2. July, 1859. New York: H. G. Lawrence. For sale by Miller, Mathwes & Clasback.

wier's Elementary Grammar. Elementary Grammar, Elymology, and Syntax. Abridged from the betave Edition of the English Language in its Elements and Forms. Designed for general use in Comson Schools. By William C. Fowler, late Professor & Rhetoric in Amherst College. 18mo., muslin, dots.

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y and the War of 1859. With Biographical No-tions of Sovereigns, Statesmen, and Military Com-nanders; Description and Statistics of the Country; James of the War, etc. By Julie 4. hassg-severeigns, ather of "The Ina and Outs of Paris," "The fatch Girl," "Parisian Pickings." With an Intro-tuction by Dr. Shelton Mackensie. With Map and Fortraits. 12mo., pp. 369. Philadelphia: George B. Evans. 1859.

s. avana. 1600.

French Revolution of 1789, as Viewed in the Light of Republican Institutions. By John S. C. Abbott, author of "The History of Napoleon Bonaparte," Napoleon at St. Helena," etc. With numerous Engravings. Svo., mualin, pp. 439. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1890.

alter Thornley; or, A Peep at the Past. By the au-thor of "Allen Prescott" and "Alida." 12mo., pp. 486. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1859.

pp. 486. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1859.
Insmore's American Railroad and Steam-Navigation
Guide, for the United States, Canada, etc. July,
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Dre. "L'Amour." From the French of M. J. Michelet. Translated from the fourth Paris Edition, by
J. W. Palmer, M.D., author of "The New World and
the Old," "Up and Down the Irrawaddi," etc.
12mo., pp. 342. New York: Rudd & Carleton.
1859.

ives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses Connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain. By Agnes Strickland. Vol VIII., completing the work. 12mo, muslin, pp. 879. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1869.

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July, 1869. New York: Ivison & Phinney.
he American Journal of the Medical Sciences. No.
LXXV. New Series. July, 1859. Philadelphia:
Blanchard & Les.

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Lewett's Encyclopedia of American Bank Note Currency: an Infallible Detector of Spurious, Altered, and Counterfeit Money, by Photo Lithographic Facsimiles in Ministure of every Genuine Bank Note in the United States and Canadas. (Issued in Week-Numbers). No. 2. New York: William Cousland & Co. 1859.

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The Under Dog in the Fight. BY DAVID BARKER

I know that the world, that the great big world,
From the reasons up to the king,
Has a different tale from the tale I tell,
And a different song to sing.

But for me—and I care not a single fig.
If they my I am wrong or am right—
I shall always go in for the weater dog.
For the under dog in the fight.

I know that the world, that the great big world, Will never for a moment stop. To see which dog may be in the fault. But will shout out for the dog on top.

But for me, I never shall panse to ask
Which dog may be in the right,
For my heart will beat, while it beats at all,
For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said, I had better not said, Or 'twere better I had said it incog., But with heart and with glass filled chock to the brim Here's a health to the bottom dog.

The Upper Dog in the Fight. The world likes success, and the nighty great world. The peasant kirks, and vare-ses the king; I don't care v dime what other men say.

This is the #ong to sing.

The world gives applause to the man who succeeds, And awards him honor and place. So let us fill to the brim and shout with strong lungs. To the rider that wins in the race.

The world hates the fool, the sniveling fool, Who sears, but fails in his flight; And talk as we please, we all hurrah For the uppermost dog in the fight.

What right has a dog, the great world says,
To allow himself under at all;
If diagraces his race, and descripe to be kinded.
To permit him to roce, and descripe to be kinded.

And keep every thing well balanced and right,
Were there no upper dog and ho under dog.
Could both equal be in the fight.

But for me, I will shout with the strength of my lungs. Nor for cavilling fools will I stop, For the dog of success, that glorious dog, Who looks sharp to keep upon top.

The Outside Dog in the Fight.

BY JOHN JONES.

You may prate of your upper and bottom dog.

And blow an sharning sight.

But, as I've found, the safest dog

is the outside dog in the fight. lle never desires to be counted in.
Thus showing an instinct bright,
He mayes his grinders for polishing bot
Does the outside dog in the fight.

Mr. Heenan may try as long as he likes, To damage his forman's sight. But the pleasant position of looking on Has the outside dog in the fight.

Utterly heedless if in the strife
The might prevail, or the right,
The appetite's good, and tranquil the life
Of the outside dog in the fight.

When danger threatens, the rapid way That he runs is refreshing quite, And simply evinces the sound good sense Of the outside dog in the fight.

Then here's to his healthy and happy days, Luck send him abundance of prog. And drink to the here of private life, A health to the outside dog!

BY WILLIAM ALLINGHAM. BY WILLIAM ALLINGUAN.

A man there came, whence none could tell,
Bearing a Touchstone in his hand;
And tested all things in the land
By its unerring spell.

Quick birth of transmutation smote
The fair to foul, the foul to fair;
Purple nor ermine did be spars,
Nor scorn the dusty coat.

Of heir-doom jewels, prized so much, Were many changed to chips and clods, And even statues of the gods Crumbled beneath its touch. Then angrily the people cried,
"The loss outweighs the profit far
Our goods suffice us as they are;
We will not have them tried."

And since they could not so avail
To check his unrelenting guest,
They seized him saying—" Let him te
How real is our jail!"

But, though they siew him with the sword.

And is a fire his Touchstone barn d,
Its doings could not be o'erturn d,
Its undoings restored. And when, to stop all future harm,
They strew'd its ashes on the breeze;
They little goas'd each grain of these
Convey'd the perfect charm.

JUDGE EDMONDS ON SPIRIT-UALISM-VII.

Healing Mediums To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune :

"Now, when John had heard in the prise the works of Christ, he sent two of his disciples and aid unto him, Art thou he that abould come, or do we look for another? Jesus answered and said unto them. Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see; the blind receive their sight and the lame walk, the lepers are cleaned, and the deaf

It is true that Spiritualism, like every of cause, has sometimes unsettled a weak mind is also true that it can often discover the cap sanity, and thus indicate the remedy. I will

of this. For over thirty years I was invalid, varying of this. For over thirty years I was invalid, varying the scene only by occasional attacks of long and severe illness. During this time I was treated for various discusses. My last severe illness was in 1854, when I was so ill that death was hourly expected. Then it was that the spirits came to my aid. They discovered that my disease was what no physician had suspected. But through the mediums then around me they could not prescribe the remedy. I sent over 200 miles for one through whom they could, and whom they named not prescribe the remedy. I sent over 200 miles for one through whom they could, and whom they named to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, the form and the fine medium was and the Indian rependence would not greatly interesting that she may be removed to the free.

The following on England is particularly interesting that she may be removed to the free.

The following on England is particularly interesting that she may be removed to the free.

The following on England is particularly interesting that she may be removed to the free.

The following on England is particularly interesting to the Russia

But, not alone by him were these things done. He ordained twelve, and "gave them power against unclean spirits to east them out, and to heal all manner of iclean spirits to east them out, and to heal all manner of ickness." He chose seventy, and sent them forth saying, "Heal the sick, and say unto them, The "Kingdom of God is come nigh unto you."

And when it was reported to him that others, not his followers, were casting out devils in his name, he disclosed and the bods and never failed; paralysis, where, owing to age, the cure was alow and hard; neuralgia; his followers, were casting out devils in his name, he his followers, were casting out devils in his name, he said "Forbid them not, for there is no man, which "shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly "speak evil of me."

Now mark the parallel:

1. Casing out Devil.—I take this phrase as I find it in Scripture, as indicating that the subject is possessed.

mot prescribe the remedy. I sent over 200 miles for one through whom they could, and whom they named to me. I followed their prescriptions from that day, and I am now in the possession of better health than I have hald for forty years, that I ever expected to enbys.

There are very many mediums in this country through whom disease is discovered and cured in this manner. But there is a more remarkable, though lew frequent mode, and that is by simply laying on of hands.

The following is a brief nummary of some instances of this:

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père qui n'étoit pas et bien."

Of the Duke of Wellington, of whom Englishmes are never tired of hearing, we have the following from conversations at Apeley House, in 1821. Clausil, le tells us, was the best General employed against him; though he says he never alopt comfortably when lifetens was opposed to him, and in the field. Missens, too, has a compliment for the Duke, telling him in the occasion of a public dinner at Paris: "You n'aven unde les charges qu'il."

month, and wouth; repletives inding of the wons; in the present of the present of

od all the sust opinions about "Casar's Communisties;" the firmer affirms that "there is a want of thought about them," the latter spanks for otherwise:

Had "Casar's Communisties;" with me in India, and I learnt much from them, fortifying my camp very night as he did. I passed over the rivers as he did, by means of baskets and bouts of basket-work; and allowing them guarded, to return by them if necessary.

It is true that Spiritualism, like every other excuss, has according manufacture of the course, has according a work mind it also were that it can do the discover the country. I work that the indicate the remedy. I we should not be a simple of the course of the country of the

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